

• FORM NO. 51-61  
MAY 1949

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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 12 Dec. 1951

SUBJECT The Cherno More Mines: Nine  
September Mine

NO. OF PAGES 5

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 3  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF ACQUISITION

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT

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Location

1. The Cherno More Mines are located four kilometers northwest of the Sarafovo Railway Station which is 12 kilometers from Burgas on the Pomorie Railway line. 1

## Workings

2. The Nine September Mine is on two levels: at 55 meters and 227 meters below the ground. Some of the shafts are under the Black Sea. One main shaft is used for both working levels, as shown on appendices A and B.

## Labor Force

3. The total labor force is 1,200, including 300 surface workers and 900 underground workers. Also included in the total are 50 women who work either on the sorting machines or operate water pumps underground. Work is in three eight-hour shifts per 24 hours.

### Hours of work, Output, Quotas, and Pay

4. Each shift works for eight hours with no time off for food. Quotas vary from 25 to 30 wagon loads of 800 kilos each per team per shift. A team consists of: one Master Miner, two Assistant Master Miners, and two workers. Working under good conditions, a team can cut and load 40 wagons per shift. Teams are rotated so as to ensure that each has a turn on difficult faces.

5. A good Master Miner can earn 30,000 to 40,000 leva per month; an Assistant Master Miner approximately 25,000 to 30,000 leva; and a worker 15,000 to 16,000 leva.

### Miners' Equipment

6. Each Master Miner has the following tools: one pick, one shovel, one hand-drill for dynamite charges, and one saw for wooden pit props. The same equipment is carried by the Assistant Master Miner. The worker has a shovel.

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7. In addition to the above-mentioned equipment, each miner carries a carbide lamp which he signs for and may keep at home. There is a daily issue of 100 grams of carbide per lamp. No helmets are issued and no workers own any. Denims and rubber shoes are issued to miners, and a total of twenty pairs of rubber boots are available for issue to miners working in water. There are no other rubber boots in the mine stores. Approximately five hundred of the workers have bought themselves boots as they do not like the rubber shoes issued to them.

Production

8. The daily production is approximately 900 tons of graded coal of which 300 tons are grade one. Less than 20 per cent of the coal is grade four, which grade is used for the Soviet Synthetic Petrol Plant and the power station.
9. The coal seams are approximately one meter 60 centimeters thick with a layer of soft, damp, poor-quality coal 20 centimeters thick in the center of the seams. This is classified as grade four and is disposed of as noted above.

10. [redacted] there were sufficient reserves for 200 years at the mines' present working capacity.

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Disposal.

11. All the coal produced is used either for the power stations, the Synthetic Petrol Plant or by the Bulgarian Railways and Merchant Marine; none is supplied to the civilian market. There are no dumps at the mines as all available coal is taken by rail to Sarafovo for forwarding.

Mechanization

12. Sixteen [redacted] electrically-driven mobile conveyer belts are used to move coal from where it is mined to the central shafts at the 55 and 227 meter levels as shown in appendices A and B; this is pre-war equipment.
13. All the subsidiary shafts have Deceauville tracks which connect with the central shaft and, when at a lower level, carry wagons drawn by electric winches. Connections with the central shaft track are by hand-operated turntables as shown in No. 8 of appendices A and B. All turntables are mounted on sidings connected to the central shaft track. When the subsidiary shafts are at the same level as the central shaft, they are connected either by conveyer belts or horse-drawn wagons.
14. There are six electrically-driven power drills which are all used in the 227 meter level shafts.
15. As a number of shafts are liable to flooding there are either electrical or hand-worked pumps fitted at the coal face. The hand pumps have a 1½ inch outlet pipe and the electric pumps a 3 inch outlet pipe. The pumps are of German make and are old and in very bad condition.
16. The water is taken from the coal face to large underground reservoirs of which there is one on the 55 meter level and two on the 227 meter level. Each reservoir has one large, new, Soviet-built electric pump with a capacity of 150 cubic meters per minute which pumps the water from the reservoir to the surface. If there is a failure in the power supply, certain shafts flood within four hours and others within ten hours.

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50X1-HUM

- 3 -

17. At the 55 meter level, four horses are used to haul the wagons, and at the 227 meter level twelve are used.
18. There is an electrically-operated elevator, fitted with two cages, at the head of the main shaft, which can carry either 12 men, two wagons, or one horse.
19. On the surface, coal is transported by locomotives drawing five-ton two-axle wagons. The coal is sorted by one electrically-operated sieve and by women.

Rolling Stock

20. Underground: 500 to 600 horse and winch-drawn wagons with a capacity of 800 kilos. On the surface: 4 coal-fired locomotives of which one is Bulgarian, built from cannibalized parts, and the others of German make and old; 50 to 60 twin-axle five-ton narrow-gauge wagons.

Spares

21. New spare parts have arrived for the wagons. Some are of Soviet and some of Bulgarian construction.

Power Station

22. The power station, shown at No. 6 of appendix C, besides supplying current to the Cherno More Mines, also feeds the high tension grid for the whole Burgas District.
23. The generators are steam driven with a mechanical coal feed to the boiler furnaces. There are two 30 to 40 meter chimneys. Daily fuel consumption consists of 200 tons of coal: 120 tons of grade three and 80 tons of grade four.
24. Power is supplied to the mines at 360 volts three phase. Power at Rudnik village is 220 volts A.C.
25. The main power line from the station runs to Burgas and is carried on concrete pylons with four to six pairs of lines. Subsidiary lines feed nearby villages, as shown in appendix C.

Soviet Synthetic Petrol Plant

26. This plant is housed in a two-story building approximately 15 x 10 meters, with a storage tank ten meters in height and two meters in diameter, as shown at No. 4 in appendix C.
27. The plant is owned and operated by the Soviets, and was opened on 9 April 1951. The plant is not yet in production and there is no evidence of fuel being transported from it either by road or rail. Not more than twenty tons of coal are consumed daily. The plant gives off a very unpleasant smell combined with thick greasy black smoke from one chimney ten meters high.

Personnel

28. There are 40 to 50 Soviet civilians with 30 Bulgarian assistants.

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- 4 -

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Plant

29. There is no external evidence of pipelines or machinery except for one pipe which is one meter in diameter and which runs to the storage tank from the building, entering the tank from above. A high tension power line runs to the building from the power station.

General

30. Except for the Bulgarian personnel employed in the plant, entrance is strictly forbidden to all Bulgarians. The only other persons who have ever entered the plant are the Bulgarian Minister for Mines, (Anton Yugov,) the Director of Mines, a certain Karajov, and senior officials who inspected the plant at the inauguration in April 1951. A Soviet-made truck used by the Soviet personnel allegedly uses gas produced by the plant.

Personalities

31. (a) Administrative Director: (Mihail Doichev) 50X1-HUM  
[Redacted]
- (b) Technical Director: A certain Penev, [Redacted] ✓  
[Redacted]
- (c) Deputy Technical Director: Engineer Andreev [Redacted]  
[Redacted]
- (d) Chief Accountant: (Dimitar Abadjiev) [Redacted]  
[Redacted]
- (e) Personnel Director: (Agustian Agop) [Redacted]  
[Redacted]
- (f) Manager of Nine September Rudnik Mine (Pasho Yordanov) [Redacted] ✓  
[Redacted]

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- 5 -

32. Key to Appendix A

1. Shaft with double cage.
2. Electric winch which hauls wagons to main shaft from subsidiary shaft.
3. Reservoirs. Electric pumps take water to surface.
4. Mobile conveyer belts.
8. Hand-operated turntables.

33. Key to Appendix B

1. Shaft with double cage.
2. Electric winch which hauls wagons to main shaft from subsidiary shaft.
3. Reservoirs. Electric pumps take water to surface.
4. Mobile conveyer belts.
5. Emergency escape route. Two-hour walk to surface.
6. Ventilation shaft.
7. Probable route of shafts.
8. Hand-operated turntables.

34. Key to Appendix C<sup>2</sup>

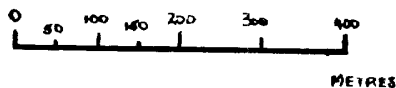
- A. Railway to Sarafovo. Narrow gauge track.
1. Main shaft and lift-winding equipment.
2. New bath for miners under construction.
3. Coal sorting equipment. The coal leaves the shaft and is taken from wagons by conveyer belt to sorting plant; it is then loaded by gravity feed into 5-ton wagons on the Sarafovo line.
4. Soviet Synthetic Petrol Plant.
5. Old bath for miners.
6. Power station.
- 6a. High tension line to Burgas.
7. Militia office.
8. Quarters for married families (Each block represents 25 workers' houses).
9. Administrative offices.
10. Single miners' quarters.

1.  Comment: The Cherno More Coal Mine is located two kilometers south of the village of Rudnik  50X1-HUM
2.  Comment: Appendix C is a very approximate sketch. Buildings are not drawn to scale. 50X1-HUM

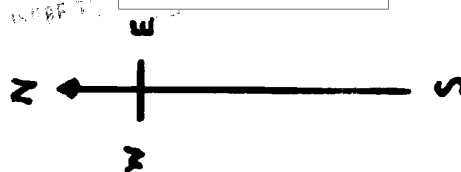
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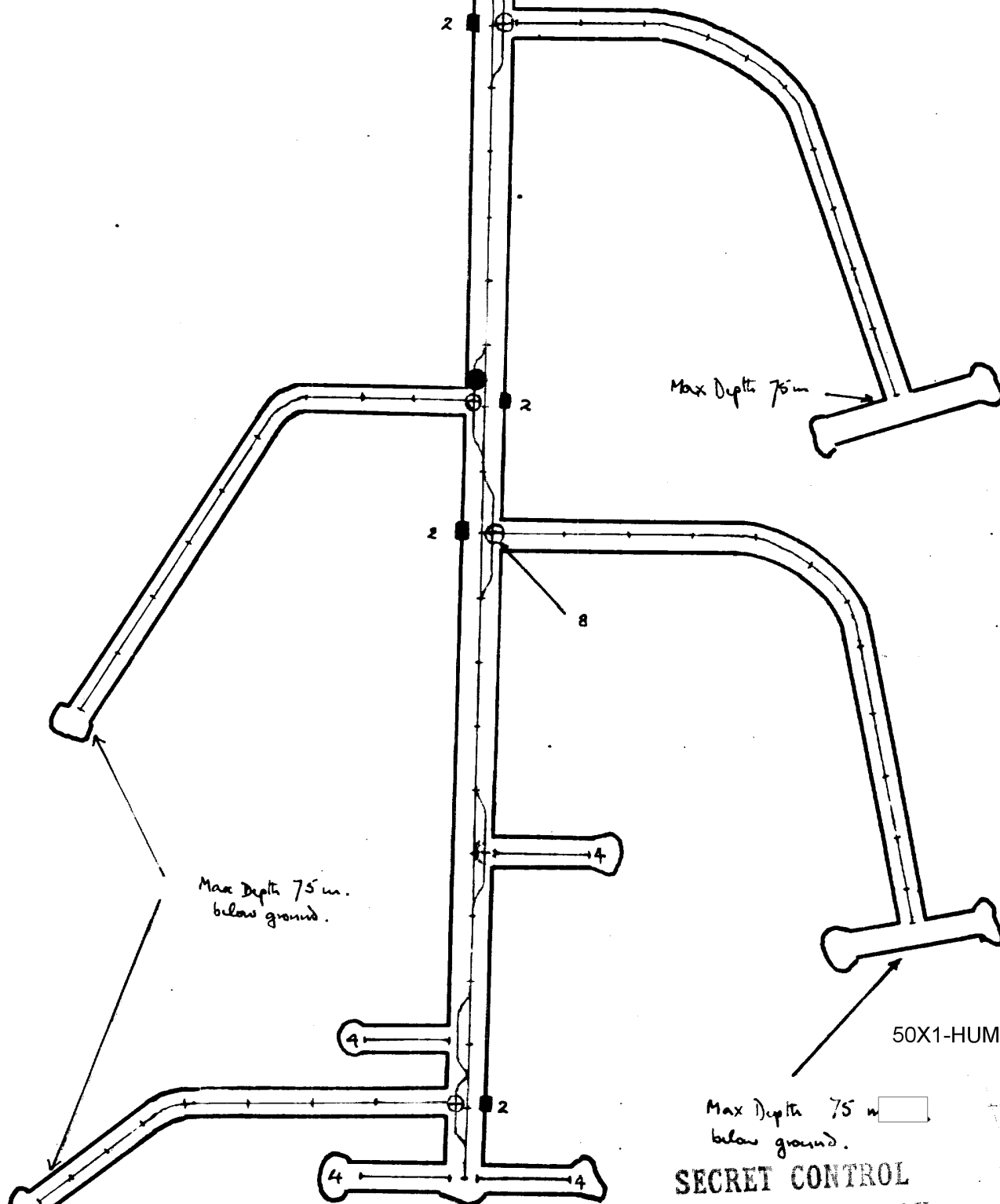
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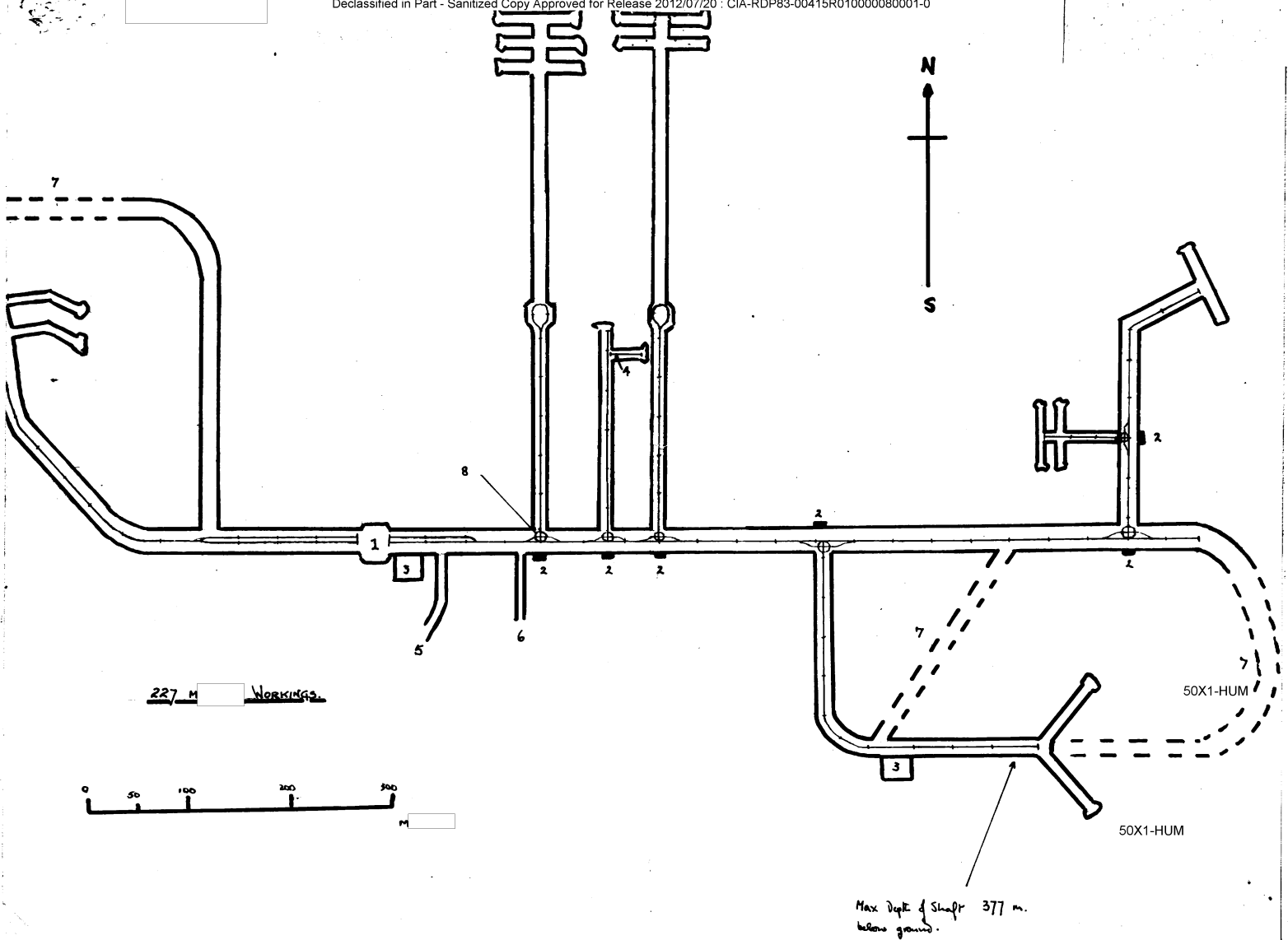
55 M   WORKINGS



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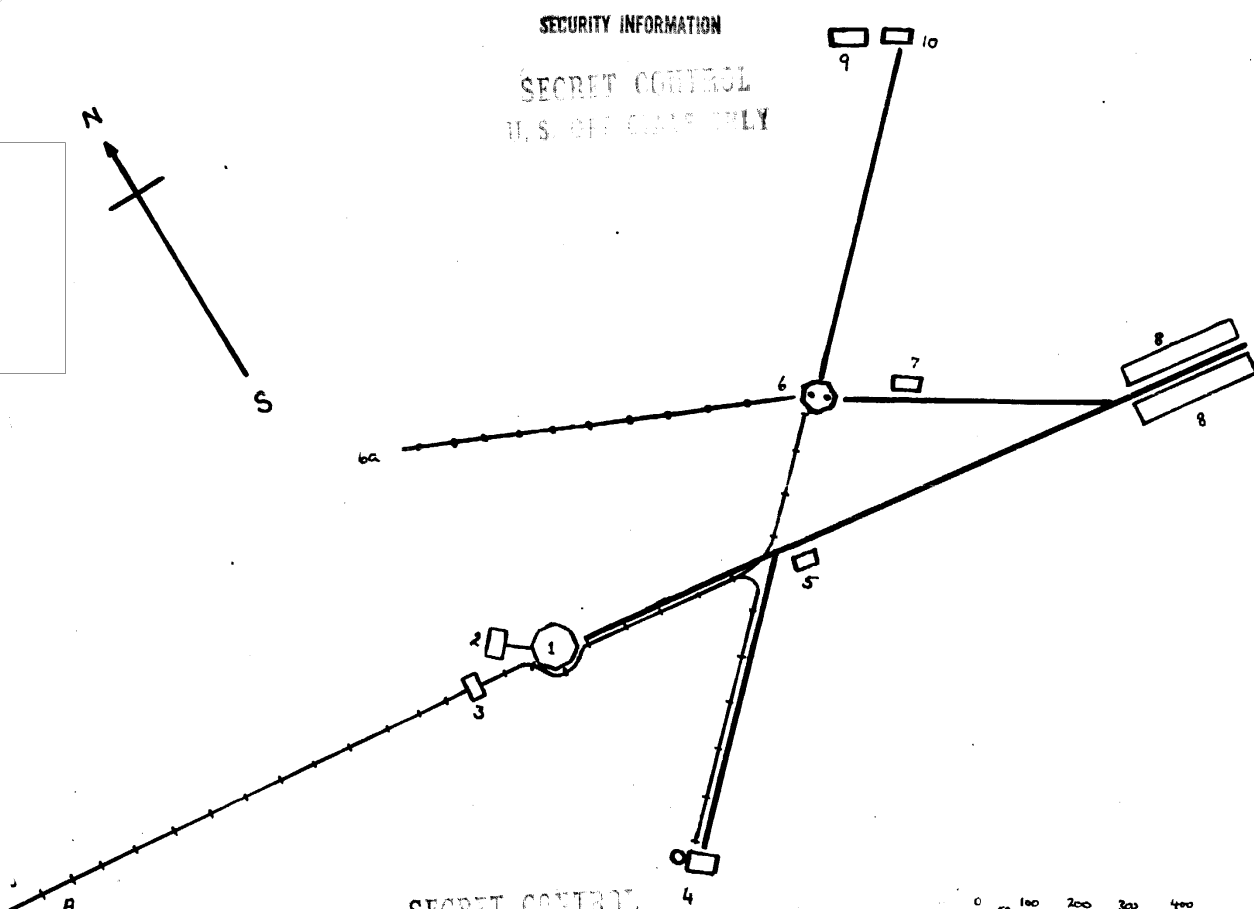


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2

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